	Type	Hits	Search Text	DBs
1	BRS	740	buspirone	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
2	BRS	8839	atheroslcero$4 or arterioslcero$4 or restenosis	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
3	BRS	19	buspirone and (atheroslcero$4 or arterioslcero$4 or restenosis)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
4	BRS	0	buspirone same (atheroslcero$4 or arterioslcero$4 or restenosis)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
5	BRS	368189	depress$6	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
6	BRS	689	(atheroslcero$4 or arterioslcero$4 or restenosis) and depress$6	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
7	BRS	252	(atheroslcero$4 or arterioslcero$4 or restenosis) same depress$6	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
8	BRS	13	((atheroslcero$4 or arterioslcero$4 or restenosis) same depress$6) and buspirone	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
9	BRS	2419	niacin	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
10	BRS	1305	lovastatin	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
11	BRS	8884	atheroslcero$4 or arterioslcero$4 or restenosis	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
12	BRS	4	niacin same (atheroslcero$4 or arterioslcero$4 or restenosis)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
13	BRS	36	lovastatin same (atheroslcero$4 or arterioslcero$4 or restenosis)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
14	BRS	394	514/510.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
15	BRS	565	514/460.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
16	BRS	615	514/419.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
17	BRS	625	514/356.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
18	BRS	615	514/275.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
1	2002/02/22 19:26			0
2	2002/02/22 14:19			0
3	2002/02/19 15:09			0
4	2002/02/19 15:09			0
5	2002/02/19 16:02			0
6	2002/02/19 16:02			0
7	2002/02/19 16:02			0
8	2002/02/19 16:03			0
9	2002/02/22 14:19			0
10	2002/02/22 14:19			0
11	2002/02/22 14:20			0
12	2002/02/22 14:21			0
13	2002/02/22 14:21			0
14	2002/02/22 19:26			0
15	2002/02/22 19:26			0
16	2002/02/22 19:26			0
17	2002/02/22 19:26			0
18	2002/02/22 19:26			0

	Type	Hits	Search Text	DBs
19	BRS	168	514/165.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB
20	BRS	73	424/523.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB

	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
19	2002/02/22 19:26			0
20	2002/02/22 19:27			0

1: Am J Cardiol 1994 Jun 1;73(15):1037-40

Prevention of restenosis after percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty by reducing lipoprotein (a) levels with low-density lipoprotein apheresis. Low-Density Lipoprotein Apheresis Angioplasty Restenosis Trial (L-ART) Group.

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This study was designed to test the hypothesis that high plasma lipoprotein (a) (Lp[a]) levels are associated with an increase incidence of restenosis after angioplasty. Elective transluminal coronary angioplasty was performed in 66 patients (58 men and 8 women) aged 57 +/- 9 years (mean +/- SD). Two days before and 5 days after angioplasty, all patients underwent low-density lipoprotein (LDL) apheresis with a dextran sulfate cellulose column as an Lp(a) absorbent; 39 patients also received 10 mg of pravastatin and 1,500 mg of niacin daily. Restenosis was defined as a recurrent luminal stenosis of > or = 50% in a previously dilated segment. Median Lp(a) levels were reduced from 23.3 mg/dl before apheresis to 10.9 mg/dl after apheresis ($p < 0.0001$). Angiography performed 2 to 9 months after angioplasty revealed restenosis in at least 1 site in 38% of the 137 control patients and in 32% of the 66 patients who underwent apheresis. Restenosis also occurred in 37% of the patients who underwent apheresis alone and in 28% of the patients who also received pravastatin and niacin in combination with LDL apheresis. The restenosis rate was 21% in the 42 patients whose Lp(a) levels were significantly reduced > or = 50%, and in 50% of the 24 patients whose Lp(a) levels were significantly reduced < 50% ($p < 0.05$).(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

Publication Types:
- Clinical Trial
- Controlled Clinical Trial
- Multicenter Study

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